Liver proteomics unravel the metabolic pathways related to Feed Efficiency in beef cattle

Leydiana D. Fonseca¹, Joanir P. Eler¹, Mikaele A. Pereira², Alessandra F. Rosa¹, Pâmela A. Alexandre¹, Cristina T. Moncau³, Fernanda Salvato⁴, Lívia Rosa-Fernandes⁵, Giuseppe Palmisano⁵, José B. S. Ferraz¹, Heidge Fukumasu^{1,*}

¹Department of Veterinary Medicine, College of Animal Science and Food Engineering, University of São Paulo, Pirassununga, 13635-900, Brazil

² Department of Veterinary Medicine, Federal University of Sergipe, 49100-000, Brazil

³ Department of Animal Science, University of Lavras, Lavras, 37200-000, Brazil

⁴ Department of Plant and Microbial Biology, North Caroline State University, Raleigh, 27695, USA

⁵ Department of Parasitology, Biomedical Sciences Institute, University of São Paulo, São Paulo, 05508-900, Brazil

^{*}Correspondence and requests for materials should be addressed to H.F. (email: fukumasu@usp.br)

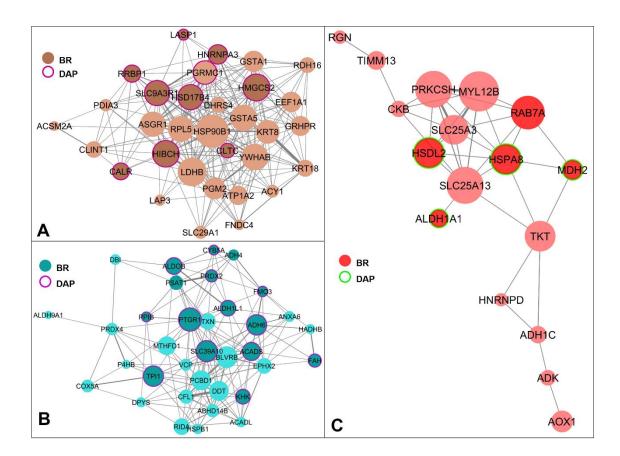


Figure S1 – Connectivity of hepatic proteins of Nellore cattle in co-expression networks related with feed efficiency. A: Connectivity in the brown module. B: Connectivity in the turquoise module. C: Connectivity in the red module. BR: biologically relevant proteins for feed efficiency, considering protein significance value > |0.60| (p-value < 0.05) for feed efficiency; DAP: differentially abundant proteins between Nellore cattle of high and low feed efficiency. Modules named by different colors represent co-expressed proteins network. Nodes represent the differentially abundant proteins that are identified with the coding gene symbol. Lines represent the connections between proteins.